

Statistical Yearbook 1999

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ABBREVIATIONS

SYMBOLS

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Palau became an Independent Nation on October 1, 1994 in part with the implementation of the Compact of Free Association between Palau and the United States of America.

Palau stretches from about 2 to 8 degrees North latitude and 131 to 135 degrees East longitude. It consists of about 300 islands, of which only 9 are inhabited. These are, from Northeast to Southwest: Kayangel, Babeldaob, Koror, Peliliu, Angaur, Sonsorol, PuloAnna, Hatohebi, and Helen's Reef. Most of the islands are of volcanic origin, and others are of raised limestone.

Capital of Palau is located in Koror, 7.1 square miles where two thirds of the population resides. Koror lies just south of Micronesia's second largest island, Babeldaob which contains 153 square miles of undulating forests, grasslands, rivers, waterfalls, wetlands, mangrove and some of the most beautiful stretches of beaches.

Palau's distance to major cities in nautical miles: Guam (722 miles), Hong Kong (1,739 miles), Honolulu (4,449 miles), Manila (528 miles), San Francisco (5,751 miles), Shanghai (1,679), Sydney (3,319), and Tokyo (1,890 miles).

CHAPTER 1

CLIMATE

In this chapter, the National Weather Bureau of Palau provides the data on climatic conditions, monthly average temperatures and rainfall.

The climate in Palau is maritime tropical. In 1999, the maximum temperature in Palau was 92.1 degrees Fahrenheit and the minimum temperature was 71.8 degrees Fahrenheit. The mean temperature was 82.1 degrees Fahrenheit. Humidity is high, and trade winds and monsoons affect Palau. The wettest months are from July to October when the rains come almost daily from the southwest. During the period 1990-1999, the total monthly rainfall hit a level of 171.9 inches in 1999, surpassing the levels of 1990 and 1992-1998, and almost reaching the highest level of 1991.

CHAPTER 2

POPULATION

This chapter presents demographic information available from the 1995 Census of Population and Housing, previous Censuses and the U.S. Bureau of the Census Decennial Reports. Population projections for the period 1990-2010 have been included.

The population in the Republic of Palau was 17,225 persons in 1995, of which 9,213 persons were males and 8,012 persons were females. The median age was 28.7 years for males and 27.3 years for females. Population increased by an average annual growth rate of 1.4 percent between the Censuses 1973 and 1995, and by an average annual growth rate of 2.6 percent between the Censuses 1990 and 1995.

Population density in 1995 was 92 persons per square mile or 35 persons per square kilometer. Koror State was densely populated with 12,299 persons, accounting for 71 percent of the population. By ethnicity, the Palauans were 12,774 persons, 74 percent of the population, while the non-Palauans were 26 percent in 1995. Of the non-Palauan population, Asians constituted the largest percentage share, at 79 percent.

In 1995, in terms of age group, 6,302 persons were in age group 25-44, contributing the highest share of 36 percent in the total population, while 4,840 persons were in age group 0-14, 28 percent of the total population.

In 1995, about 11 percent of the population were followers of *Modekngei* religion, while 44 percent were Catholics, 29 percent were Protestants, 6 percent followed other religions, and the rest had no religion. About two thirds of the people of age 5 years and over spoke Palauan language at home, while about 11 percent spoke an Asian language, about 21 percent spoke English, and the rest spoke other languages.

According to the US Census Bureau's population projections, the population should increase steadily from 18,500 persons in 1999 to 22,000 persons in 2010, an average annual increase of 1.5 percent.

With the technical assistance to be provided by the US Bureau of the Census and the Office of Insular Affairs, the Office of Planning and Statistics is already in the process of conducting the year 2000 Population Census in April, 2000.

CHAPTER 3

PALAUANS INSIDE AND OUTSIDE PALAU

This chapter presents data on the Palauan population who were born in Palau, and were living in and outside Palau during the period 1990 - 1998. The tables provide information on the distribution of Palau-born population living in Palau, Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) by age group, sex, occupation, language, educational attainment, labor force, and housing units. The sources of information are the 1990 and 1995 Palau Censuses, and the 1997 Guam and 1998 CNMI Surveys of Micronesians.

According to the 1990 Palau Census, of the total Palau-born population of 14,961 persons, 12,321 persons (82%) lived in Palau, while 1,233 persons (8%) lived in Guam and 1,407 persons (10%) in CNMI. The 1995 Palau Census showed that in 1995 there were 12,476 Palauans who lived in Palau, showing a slight increase over 1990. The 1997 Guam and 1998 CNMI Surveys of Micronesians showed that the number of Palauans dropped to 560 persons in Guam in 1997, and to 1,063 persons in CNMI in 1998.

In 1990 and 1995, 106 Palau-born males for every 100 Palau-born females lived in Palau. However, in Guam and CNMI, Palau-born females outnumbered males. According to the 1990 Palau Census, there were 74 Palau-born males for every 100 Palau-born females in Guam, and 90 Palau-born males for every 100 Palau-born females in CNMI. The 1997 Guam Survey of Micronesians showed that in 1997, there were 85 Palau-born males for every 100 Palau-born females in Guam, while the 1998 CNMI Survey of Micronesians showed that there were 98 Palau-born males for every 100 Palau-born females in CNMI.

In regard to labor force, the 1995 Palau Census showed that, in Palau, 59 percent of the Palauan population of age 16 years and above were in labor force, while the 1997 Guam and 1998 CNMI Surveys of Micronesians showed that 54 percent in Guam and 69 percent in CNMI were in labor force.

CHAPTER 4

HOUSING

This chapter presents data on housing, such as tenure by occupancy and vacancy, housing units by housing materials and facilities, number of rooms, bedrooms, and source of water. The sources of information are the 1990 and 1995 Censuses of Population and Housing, which provide more detailed information on housing conditions in Palau than previous Censuses.

A ***housing unit*** is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters.

The unit is classified as ***occupied*** if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent.

If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere or no one lives in the unit, the unit is classified as ***vacant***.

A ***household*** includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units is the same as the count of households or householders.

The 1995 Census showed that 66 percent of the total occupied housing units of 2,973 were located in Koror State, followed by 8 percent and 4 percent in Airai and Peleliu States which ranked second and third. This indicates a high degree of concentration of the population in Koror State.

In 1995, more than 3 out of every 4 houses in Palau were owned by the residents themselves. A large majority of the housing units were separate single units. Metal roofs and concrete foundations continued to predominate, while more houses had concrete walls than metal walls by 1995. Less than 1 out of every 5 houses had complete plumbing facilities in 1995. By 1995, the number of houses without piped water declined, while the number of houses with flush toilet inside increased from 1970. By 1995, about 4 out of every 5 houses had a refrigerator, and more than 1 out of every 4 houses had an air conditioner.

CHAPTER 5

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT

This chapter provides information on labor force status and employment by sex, birthplace, nationality, occupation, class of worker and State of Residence. The main sources of information are the various Census Volumes, 1995 Census, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Division of Labor, Ministry of Commerce & Trade, and Office of Planning and Statistics.

Labor Force includes civilian labor force consisting of persons classified as employed or unemployed, and members of the Armed Forces, comprising persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.

Not in Labor Force includes all persons 16 years old and over who were not classified as members of the labor force, such as persons doing subsistence activity only, students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in and off season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work.

Employed includes:

- (i) All civilians who were 16 years old and over who were at work during the week before the Census as paid employees, or in their own business or profession, or on their farm, or who worked 15 or more hours as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business;
- (ii) All civilians who were *with a job but not at work* during the week before the Census, who had jobs or businesses from which they are temporarily absent.

Unemployed includes:

- (i) All civilians 16 years old and over who were *neither at work nor with a job but not at work* during the week before the Census, or who did subsistence activity only;
All civilians who were looking for work to earn money during the last four weeks, and were available for work during the week before the Census.

Subsistence Activity refers to the activity engaged mainly in producing goods for own or family's use and needs, such as growing/gathering food, fishing, cutting copra for home use, raising livestock, making handicrafts for home use, and other productive activities not primarily for commercial purposes.

According to the 1995 Census, more than 6 out of every 10 adults (age 16 years and over) were in the labor force, with a higher percentage of males than females. The unemployment rate was 7.0 percent during the year, with a higher percentage of females than males. During the period 1998-1999, the number of foreign workers increased from 4,270 persons in 1998 to 5,614 persons in 1999, an increase of 31.5 percent. The number of Filipino workers constituted the largest percentage, accounting for about 60 percent, followed by Chinese workers accounting for about 23 percent.

In 1995, about 4 out of every 10 adults worked in the government sector, while about 6 out of every 10 adults worked in the private sector. The number of managerial and professional workers constituted the largest percentage share in the total employed population, accounting for 24 percent, while technical, sales, administrative support workers ranked second, accounting for 22 percent. Service workers and precision craft production workers accounted for 19% and 17% respectively.

CHAPTER 6

CRIME AND OFFENSE STATISTICS

This chapter presents information on crime and offense statistics in Palau. The source of information is the Bureau of Public Safety, Ministry of Justice.

The number of crimes rose sharply from 3,748 in 1995 to 5,661 in 1999, an average annual increase of 10.3 percent. The largest number of crimes committed in 1999 was grand larceny, accounting for 5.3 percent, while the largest number of offense committed in the same year was traffic citations, accounting for 57.3 percent.

CHAPTER 7

GOVERNMENT FINANCE

This chapter provides information on government revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance by fund type, revenues by appropriated revenues and collections, appropriations and expenditures, construction projects in progress and the impact on tax collections, and Compact of Free Association Investment Income. The major sources of information are the Bureau of National Treasury, Bureau of Programs, Budget and Management, 1999 Audit Report, local COFA authority, Public Sector Development (PSD) Project, and the Office of the President.

Government Finance. The Schedule of Revenues by Fund Types showed that in 1999, the amount of Government revenues appropriated was \$ 57.99 million, while the actual revenues received was \$ 57.60 million, achieving 99 percent of the appropriation. Of the actual total revenues received, a large portion was composed of COFA funds, accounting for 55 percent, and General Fund Revenues, such as revenues collected from utilities, taxes, license fees, postal revenues, court fine and fees, and other services fees, accounting for 41 percent.

On the expenditures side of the Statement of Revenues and Expenditures, total expenditures amounted to \$ 67.54 million in FY 1999, including debt-servicing of \$ 4.07 million. Of the total expenditures, capital expenditures amounted to \$ 7.71 million, accounting for 11 percent. The Government gives top priority to the implementation of those capital development projects that are essential for sustained economic and social development. Compared to current expenditures, capital expenditures constituted a small percentage of the total expenditures. A large portion of the government funds was spent on current operations. In FY 1999, the Government budget showed a negative balance of \$ 9.94 million. The Statement of Appropriations and Expenditures for General Fund showed that in FY 1999, the total budget was \$ 47.40 million, of which 61 percent was appropriated for the Executive Branch activities.

Compact of Free Association Investment Income. The total investment income received from COFA totaled \$ 9.92 million in 1999, of which Section 212 B contributed the largest share, accounting for 63 percent.

CHAPTER 8

FOREIGN TRADE

This chapter presents data on imports and exports, of which imports are the major component. The imports and exports data are provided by the Economic Development Division under the Ministry of Commerce and Trade. The value of total imports is given on freight on board (f.o.b.) basis.

During the period 1996-1998, imports declined from US \$ 79.6 million in 1996 to US \$ 69.3 million in 1997 and to US \$ 65.9 million in 1998.

In 1998, imports of capital goods such as machinery and transportation equipment, chemicals and related products, mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials, and crude materials constituted the largest share of 54 percent. Imports of food and live animals ranked second, a percentage share of 13 percent. In 1997, imports by the government amounted to only US \$ 6.2 million, a percentage share of 8 percent of the total imports, while commercial imports amounted to US \$ 69.3 million, a percentage share of 92 percent.

On the export side, total exports were US \$ 3.0 million in 1996. Palau mainly exported fish, accounting for 73 percent of the total exports, while exports of garments were 27 percent. Of the total fish exports, offshore fish exports constituted the largest share of 72 percent, while exports of reef fish were 28 percent.

CHAPTER 9

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

This chapter presents data on marketing of locally produced fruits and vegetables, domestic staple crops, eggs and meat products, and on commercial livestock statistics. The source of information is the Division of Agriculture under the Ministry of Resources and Development.

Agriculture. Total sale of domestic fruits was 295,535 pounds in 1997, an increase of 5 percent over 1996. However, the value of sales declined by 9.5 percent, indicating the fluctuation in prices. Of the total sales, bananas contributed the largest share, accounting for 33 percent., followed by coconut drinks (28%), lemon (19%) and papaya (14%).

Total sale of locally produced vegetables was 466,764 pounds in 1997, a slight drop by 0.6 percent over 1996. The value of sales also declined by 5.2 percent. In terms of quantity, the sale of watermelons contributed the largest share, accounting for 21 percent, followed by cucumber (14%), pumpkin (11%), squash (9%), and cabbage (9%).

The total value from the sale of domestic staple crops was \$ 298,976 in 1997, an increase of 8 percent over 1996. Of the total sales in terms of value, cassava contributed the largest share, accounting for 26 percent, followed by taro (24%) and cytosperma (19%).

Livestock. Total sale of domestic eggs, beef and pork were 284,265 dozens, 1,400 pounds and 41,000 pounds respectively in 1997. Compared to 1996, sale of both domestic eggs and pork declined by 3 percent and 82 percent. There was no sale of beef in 1996, while in 1997 sale of beef was 1,400 pounds.

Poultry Farm. In 1998, the total number of chickens bred on the poultry farm was 13,148, a decline by 14 percent over 1997. The number of ducks bred in 1997 was 1,076.

Piggery Farm. In 1998, the total number of boars, sows, growers and piglets bred on the piggery farm was 465, a decline by 9 percent over 1997.

CHAPTER 10

FISHERIES

This chapter presents data on total fish catch, including seafood such as crabs, lobsters, wrasses, etc. by type and State, and exports of *Trochus Niloticus* . The source of information is the Division of Marine Resources under the Ministry of Resources and Development.

Fish Catch. During the period 1990-1996, annual fish catch in terms of weight fluctuated within the range of 520,000 - 780,000 pounds. In 1997, it declined sharply to 311,141 pounds by 55 percent over 1996. In 1998, it went up slightly to 333,858 pounds, an increase of 7 percent over 1997. Of the total fish catch in 1998, assorted reef fish contributed the largest share, accounting for 50 percent, followed by emperors at 11%, and parrot fish and snappers each at 7 %.

In 1996, of the total catch of essential sea foods, such as reef fish, crabs and lobsters, reef fish weighed 535,609 pounds and were valued at \$ 613,228, while crabs weighed 1,889 pounds and were valued at \$ 8,174, and lobsters weighed 1,110 pounds and were valued at \$ 4,733. Based on the weight and value provided for each State, Koror State ranked first, accounting for 26 percent, followed by Ngeremlengui (22%) and Peleliu (19%).

Exports of Marine Resources. In 1992, export of *trochus niloticus* was 229,000 kilograms in weight and \$ 645,000 in value. It declined to 26,636 kilograms in 1993. There was no harvest in 1994 and during the period 1997-1999. In 1995, exports increased substantially to 389,090 kilograms and declined to 69,450 kilograms in 1996.

CHAPTER 11

TOURISM

This chapter presents data on visitor arrivals by month, country of citizenship, and purpose of entry. The source of information is the Palau Visitors Authority.

The number of visitors increased from 32,700 persons in 1991 to 64,901 persons in 1999. However, during the same period, the rate of increase began to slow down to a low level of 6 percent in 1997, compared to the rate of 30 percent in 1996. In 1998, the number of visitors dropped drastically by 13 percent over 1997. It recovered slightly in 1999 by one percent.

The majority of the visitors were from Japan, accounting for 34 percent of the total visitors in 1999, followed by the United States (18%) and Taiwan (17%).

Of the total visitors, tourists formed the largest portion, accounting for 63 percent, while visitors that included fishermen, crews, students, government peace corps, passengers in transit, missionaries and dependents ranked second, accounting for 25 percent. The percentage shares for business and employment were 5 percent and 6 percent, respectively.

CHAPTER 12

EDUCATION

This chapter presents data on school enrollments, both public and private, college enrollments, teachers and school personnel, educational attainments, and school attendance. The information on

education was provided by the Bureau of Education, Palau Community College, Palau Community Action Agency, and various Census Volumes.

In the Republic's elementary and secondary schools, school enrollments increased continually during the period from 3,317 students in 1993/1994 to 4,148 students in 1999/2000. More males than females attended both the elementary and secondary schools. The number of students attending public elementary and high schools were much higher than those attending private elementary and high schools. In 1995, 2,003 students attended *public* elementary schools and 532 students attended *public* high schools. During the same year, 417 students attended *private* elementary schools and 293 students attended *private* high schools, while 384 students attended college.

The data from various censuses on educational attainment in Palau showed that by year 1990, 98 percent of the population of age 25 years & over had completed eight years in elementary school, while 58 percent completed four years in high school, and 10 percent completed four years & more in college.

For Palauan-born population of age 25 years and over who lived in Palau, in 1990 72 percent completed eight years in elementary school, while 52 percent completed four years in high school, 51 percent graduated from high school, 27 percent attended college but did not obtain a degree, 18 percent obtained an associate degree in occupational and 12 percent in academic, and 8 percent obtained a Bachelor's degree.

CHAPTER 13

HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS

This chapter presents data on registered births by month, sex, type, site, age of mother, attendant, mother's place of birth, age of father, father's place of birth, and previous live births, registered deaths by age group and sex, fetal deaths by age of mother, and other health data. The information is provided by the Bureau of Health Services under the Ministry of Health.

In 1999, 250 live births and 131 deaths were recorded. The crude birth rate declined from 15.0 (per 1000 population) in 1998 to 13.5 in 1999. On the other hand, crude death rate increased from 6.7 in 1998 to 7.1 in 1999. Five infant deaths were recorded in 1999. The infant mortality rate increased from 10.7 (per 1000 live births) in 1998 to 20.0 in 1999.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is the ratio of the number of births to the number of population in a particular year. It is expressed as number per thousand population.

Crude Death Rate (CDR) is the ratio of the number of deaths to the number of population in a particular year. It is expressed as number per thousand population.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is the ratio of the number of deaths of infants under one year of age to the number of live births in a particular year. It is expressed as number per thousand live births.

Life Expectancy at Birth is the average number of years a person can expect to live at birth based on known mortality conditions.

CHAPTER 14

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

This chapter presents data on transport and communications. The Division of Transportation under the Ministry of Commerce and Trade provides information on revenue tonnage statistics of ocean cargo vessels, airport and airline activity statistics, and commercial and private airline activities. The Bureau of Public Safety provides information on vehicle registration. The Palau National Communication Corporation (PNCC) provides information on communication transactions, while information on car rentals and taxi cabs is provided by various car rentals and taxi cab companies, and data on communications by State of Residence and number of housing units are obtained from the 1995 Census.

Transport

Ocean Cargo Vessels. In 1998, the total revenue tonnage for ocean cargo vessels was 106,301 for in-bound and 8,261 for out-bound, while for 20-foot and 40-foot in-bound total containers, revenue tonnage during the same year were 1,676 and 532 respectively.

Airline Activities. The Continental Air Micronesia contributed the largest share in the total number of flights in 1999, accounting for 74 percent of the flights for all commercial airlines. Statistics on private airline activities showed that all military flights contributed 38 percent of flights during the same year.

Vehicle Registration. In 1999, 5,794 vehicles were registered, an increase of 19 percent over the previous year. Vehicle registration does not include National and State Government vehicles.

Car Rentals & Taxi Cabs. In 1999, 364 cars were available for rentals and taxi servicing, of which 280 cars were for rentals, and 84 cars were operated as taxis/cabs.

Communications

In 1999, the total revenue received from the use of Palaunet, long distance calls and local telephone lines was \$ 7.14 million, an increase of 29 percent over 1998. Of the total revenue, \$ 578,768 was received from the use of Palaunet, \$ 3.64 million from long distance calls, and \$ 2.92 million from local telephone lines.

CHAPTER 15

CREDIT UNIONS

This chapter presents data on credit unions that were established in Palau. The information is provided by the Division of Economic Development under the Ministry of Commerce and Trade.

In 1999, the total assets in the credit unions were \$ 1.93 million, of which total loans were \$ 1.35 million (70%). Of the total liabilities, which are equal to total assets, shares were 82 percent. Gross income was \$ 162,018, of which interest on loans was \$ 141,053 and other income \$ 20,965. Total expenses were \$ 56,216, attributing to a net gain of \$ 105,802.

In 1999, there were 694 members in the Credit Unions, of which Palau Administration had the largest members, accounting for 26 percent, followed by Palau Public Health (21%), Osiyaol (18%) and Odesangel Credit Union (13%).

CHAPTER 16

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS

This chapter presents data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Balance of Payments of Palau. The sources of information are the Palau authorities, staff estimates, and the UNDP- and Government-sponsored Public Sector Development Project in Palau. The Gross Domestic Product presented in this chapter is the *nominal* GDP. The estimates for the period 1992-1998 were valued at current prices without adjusting for inflation. With the establishment of Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Palau later this year, *real* GDP, which is the GDP adjusted for inflation, will be estimated and presented commencing next year. The Balance of Payments, which was estimated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for Palau, has been presented here for the period 1992/93 to 1998/99.

Gross Domestic Product. In 1998, GDP stood at \$ 129.6 million, of which services sector comprising industries such as Public Administration, transport and communications, trade, hotels and restaurants, real estate and business services, finance and insurance, and other services contributed the largest share, accounting for 84.3 percent. Public utilities industry, such as electricity, gas and water, was unable to contribute a share in GDP, showing a negative in the value added. In the production sector, agriculture and fisheries accounted for only 2.0 % and 2.7 % of GDP respectively, while manufacturing, and mining & quarrying industries contributed a meager percentage of less than 1 percent.

In 1993, GDP showed a negative growth rate of 8 %, but recovered quickly in the following years 1994 and 1995, with very high growth rates of 11.6 % and 24.3 % respectively. The growth slowed down in 1996 to 18.1 %, and further declined to 5.5 % in 1997, followed by a negative growth rate of 1.2 % in 1998. The high GDP growth during 1994 and 1996 was attributable to the growths that escalated in the industries such as construction, hotels and restaurants, transport and communications, and real estate and business services.

Balance of Payments. The Balance of Payments for Palau has been estimated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the period 1992/93 to 1998/99.

Current Account. Under the current account, the trade balance showed a deficit of \$ 52.3 million in 1998/99, as a result of an enormously high percentage of imports. The services account had a surplus of \$ 36.3 million. The investment income was \$ 7.6 million. In the current transfers account, official grants amounted to \$ 21.9 million. Including official grants, current transfers account showed a surplus of \$ 16.4 million, consequently resulting in a surplus of \$ 7.9 million in the current account. Excluding official grants, current account showed a deficit of \$ 14.0 million.

Capital and Financial Accounts. Capital and financial accounts, comprising capital grants and loan repayments, showed a deficit of \$ 1.9 million. Loan repayments amounted to \$ 4.1 million. For the period 1992/93 - 1998/99, there was no interest payment.

Overall Balance. The overall balance for 1998/99 showed a deficit of \$ 19.3 million, after adjusting for errors and omissions.

CHAPTER 17

MISCELLANEOUS

This chapter presents data on business permits, type of business by foreign business permits issued, number of permits issued by Environmental Quality Protection Board (EQPB), number of hotels, apartments, villas and similar structures in Palau by number of rooms, and Palau Public Utilities Corporation's revenues and expenditures, and customers. The sources of information were the Foreign Investment Board (FIB), EQPB, Palau Visitors Authority, and PPUC.

Business Permits. In 1999, the number of business permits issued by the FIB was 25, a decline of 10.7 percent over 1998. The number of permits issued by the EQPB for development of infrastructure in Palau was 308 in 1999, of which permits for residential development, commercial development, and public infrastructure were 52 percent, 27 percent, and 21 percent respectively.

Hotels, Apartments, Villas and Other Structures. In 1999, hotels, motels, resorts, apartments, villas and other similar structures having a combined total number of 898 rooms had been constructed in Palau. During the same year, the total number of rooms in hotels, motels, resorts, apartments, etc. constructed in Koror and Airai was 837, which was 93% of the total number of rooms of similar structures constructed in the entire Republic.

Revenues and Expenditures of Palau Public Utilities Corporation (PPUC). In 1999, total revenues amounted to \$ 8.1 million, while total expenditures were \$ 9.2 million, showing a deficit of \$ 1.1 million. The total number of customers utilizing public utilities such as electricity, gas and water provided by PPUC was 4,978, of which 3,697 customers (74%) were from Koror, and 1,281 customers (26%) from other States.

ABBREVIATIONS

Sq. Mi.	: Square Mile
Sq. Km.	: Square Kilometer
Gov't	: Government
A & B w/Dangerous Weapon	: Assault and Battery
FY	: Fiscal Year
COFA	: Compact of Free Associations
Inv. Earn	: Investment Earnings
RPPL	: Republic of Palau Public Law
Min. Fuels, Lube, etc	: Mineral Fuels, Lubricants
Ani. & Veg	: Animal and Vegetable
Chem & Rel Prod	: Chemical and Related Products
Manu. Good	: Manufactured Goods
Mach. & Trans Equip	: Machinery and Transportation Equipment
Misc. Manuf	: Miscellaneous Manufactured Products
Unclass. Comm	: Unclassified Commodities
Dept	: Department
Ministry of Admn.	: Ministry of Administration
Const. Grant	: Construction Grant
Property and Sup. Div	: Property and Supply Division
Northern Mariana Is.	: Northern Mariana Islands
Lbs/ea	: Pounds/each
Wgt/lbs	: Weight/pounds
Elem	: Elementary
Secndry	: Secondary
Palau Comm. College Enroll	: Palau Community College Enrollment
ACR	: Air Conditioning & Refrigeration
AGS	: Agricultural Science
AMT	: Automotive Mechanics Technology
BEA	: Business Accounting (BA)
CET/CT	: Carpentry Engineering Technology/Construction Technology
CJ	: Criminal Justice
ED	: Education
EET/ET	: Electrical Engineering Technology/Electrical Technology
GET	: General Electronics Technology
OA	: Office Administration
GOC	: General Office Clerk
SEC	: Secretarial
LAP	: Liberal Arts Program
NU	: Nursing
SET	: Small Engine & Outboard Marine Technology

THHM	: Tourism & Hospitality-Hotel Management
Mort. Rate	: Mortality Rate
Health Ass't	: Health Assistant
NZ/Aust	: New Zealand/Australia
FSM	: Federated States of Micronesia
No. of	: Number of
Mem.	: Members
Ave. Cost	: Average Cost
Rev/Lines	: Revenue/Lines
Ref. Paid	: Refund Paid

SYMBOLS

#	: NUMBER
-	: ZERO
...	: NOT APPLICABLE
NA	: NOT AVAILABLE
%	: PERCENTAGE
\$: US DOLLAR

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

WEIGHT

US Standard Measurements	= Metric Weight	= Metric Weight
1 ounce	0.02835 kilogram	28.35 gram
35.27396 ounce	1 kilogram	1000 gram
1 pound	0.453592 kilogram	453.592 gram
2.20463 pound	1 kilogram	1000 gram
1 short ton	0.907184 metric ton	907.184 kilogram
1.102311 short ton	1 metric ton	1000 kilogram
1 long ton	1.016047 metric ton	907.184 kilogram
0.984207 long ton	1 metric ton	1000 kilogram

LENGTH

US Standard Measurements	= Metric Weight	= Metric Weight
1 inch	2.54 centimeter	0.0254 meter
0.3937 inch	1 centimeter	0.01 meter
1 foot	30.48 centimeter	0.3048 meter
3.28084 feet	100 centimeter	1 meter
1 yard	90.44 centimeter	0.9144 meter
1.093613	100 centimeter	1 meter
1 mile	1609.344 meter	1.609344 kilometer
0.621371 mile	1000 meter	1 kilometer

AREA

US Standard Measurements = Metric Weight = Metric Weight

1 square foot		0.0929 square meter
10.7639 square foot		1 square meter
1 acre	0.4047 hectare	0.004047 square kilometer